SALARY AND PENSION

Topics Discussed Before Association of Clerks.

MESSAGES OF GOOD CHEER

President Roosevelt Said to Favor Increase in Department Employes' Pay.

DAVIS BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

Author Explains Its Scope and Purpose-Prof. Chancellor's View of Government's Duty.

Clerks old and young gathered in force at a meeting held under the auspices of the treasury branch, Civil Service Retire-Rifles' Armory last night to hear words of cheer regarding their efforts to secure a retfrement pension. These meetings of the association are periodic, though not held at stated intervals. They have been addressed by many officials of the government, all of them joining in the view held by the clerks themselves that government money on, when the cost of living is taken expressed this view, but Secretary Shaw, one of the speakers, did not appear to have much sympathy with the movement for establishing a civil service pension list.

Those who delivered addresses last night were more in harmony with the spirit of the meeting. Two of them spoke kindly of the pension idea and a third as-sured the clerks that their pay is too small anyhow and outlined his plan to

This speaker was Representative Davis of Minnesota, the author of the bill which of Minnesota, the author of the bill which proposes to increase the salaries of the clerks from \$100 to \$200 each per annum, according to their grades and the length of their service. Mr. Davis went into the details of his bill. He said it had been worked out with care and had received the indorsement of the President. This statement was received with loud applause.

Salary Problem Vital. Mr. Davis said the salary problem is a very vital one in Washington. He spoke particularly of the high price of food stuffs, showing that when the grocers' and butchers' bills are paid there is usually little enough left at the end of the month to provide for any other of the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the luxuries. He said this is particularly true, in the case of the man receiving from \$400 to \$1,000 a year. He had more sympathy, he said, for the man who is trying to struggle along on a small salary than for the higher salaried man, even though the latter might have more responsibilities on him and be com-

gentility.

The discussion of the increased salary was a little out of the immediate line of the Retirement Association's endeavors, but it was received with vigorous applause, and President James A. Sample introduced Prof. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of the District public schools, who spoke on the ethical obligation of the government to look after clerks who had given the best wars of their life to its service. rears of their life to its service.

pelled to keep up more of the appearance of

Country Owes Clerks a Debt. Prof. Chancellor said the country owes a debt to the clerks who worked for it to the exclusion of their chances in outside business, and that it would be a reflection on modern civilization if the older and superannuated men of the service are not proyided for so that they may live in dignity and comfort for the few years that remain to them after their active life's work is fin-

ished.

In discussing the obligation of the government to provide for its superannuated em-ployes, Mr. Chancellor said: It is a bitter thing to say that the dislodgment of senescent men from their places of power has been a process co-incident with the progress of mankind in wealth, in peace, in knowledge, and in

morals, but it appears to be the truth. One might almost say that civilization is a device for the prompt detection and convic-tion of approaching senility. "Society needs at the post of service the best available man. Modern society denies

the ancient doctrine of vested rights in particular offices. 'Due for value received,' 'quid pro quo,' 'what can you do now?'— these are the modern maxims. Because they prevail we are progressing now in single decades father than the ancient world progressed in centuries

Injustice to Individuals. "But this progress is ofter at the cost of

great injustice to individuals. Because the senescent man should step down it does not necessarily follow that he should step out, and even if he should step down and out from the world of the day's work it by no means follows that he should be cut off as an outlaw from the world of wealth. It may be he has not received back from that world all that he gave it. He may not have received full wages for his products. The right of society to displace the man who can no longer do his work well is of society to maintain this old man in honorable retirement. A civilized society that permits faithful old men to disappear in an of old age is less human than were the barbarian tribes and hordes of times now remote in history. It is guilty of an unreflecting savagery that prevents the moral sense of youth and childhood for whose hest good adult manhood is, of course,

Address by Mr. Treat.

United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat had the most to say about the faithfulness of the government employe. He said he had found not only great industry and pride of work among the employes with whom he had been thrown in contact, but that they are as a rule the best and most painstaking accountants in the world.

Referring to the effect on the spirit of a man's work that is given by a knowledge that he will be cared for in sickness and old age. Mr. Treat said when in private business he had tried the scheme of having his firm contribute to the fund for the sick or disabled as much as all of the other employes could raise together. He said it was won-derful the stimulating effect that this had on mutual charity, and it had the effect of keeping his employes with him and keep-ing them happy and satisfied in their work. Upon entering the government service, he said, he had found it impossible to help the subordinate employes in the same way, because he did not hold the purse strings of the government, but he had recommended life insurance and annuity policies be-cause he knew just how much such things mean to the clerks and how they improve their work from the added peace of mind

that they give.

Referring to the efficiency of the old clerks, he said that not long ago he was requested by the higher authorities to pick out the clerks in his office who were over sixty-five years of age, and certify whether in point of efficiency they were good, bad or indifferent. He said he never let them know for just what purpose they were wanted, but had them ordered up in squads of from three to five. He shook hands with them personally and looked them over for himself, in addition to having their efficiency records before him. He said that out of forty clerks over clerk for that out of forty cierks over sixty-five years old, there were but three whom years old, there were but three whom he found were not fully up to the mark in efficiency. And he said that the only thing which worried him about the series of in-terviews was that some of the dear old ladles thought they were being sent for

accuracy and thoroughness of the clerks. He repeated that the government clerks are the most accurate and painstaking in the 601 Penn, ave. 3 great trains south. Atworld, and cited a number of instances lantic Coast Line Railread.—Advt.

He repeated that the government cierks are florida information Bureau, their willingness to allow the Ashkanazim their willingness the allowed the Ashkanazim their will be allowed the Ashkanazim the Ashkana

where the clerks, the money counters and others in the Treasury Department had worked overtime for months at a stretch rather than let the work get behind, and this, too, without a cent of additional compensation or even a sandwich and a cup of coffee paid for by the government.

Mr. Treat said he is in favor of making the civil service a career, and that it is only due the clerks that it should be a career, when they surrender their lives and their outside opportunities to the efficiency of the government service.

LANDS OF THE INDIANS

APPROPRIATION BILL CARRIES IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Recommendations Made by the Senators Who Visited the South-

west Last Summer.

It is estimated that the Indian appropria tion bill carries more general legislation of a far-reaching effect than it has in many years. It contains practically all of the recommendations made by a special subcommittee of the Senate which visited Ok-Iahoma and Indian Territory during the summer investigating citizenship and property rights of the Five Civilized Tribes. Chief of these recommendations is that "on and after July 1 1907, all restrictions upon the allenation, leasing or encumbering of the lands, except homesteads, of all allottees of Indian blood in the Indian Territory, and all restrictions upon the alienation, leasing or encumbering of all lands of allottees, not of Indian blood, are hereby removed."

An equally extensive provision has been adopted in relation to coal and asphalt of the holy city, notwithstanding the regulands. The surface of the segregated lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, containing these deposits, whether leased or unleased, is to be appraised by a board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President, and their value ascertained. When this has been done the surface of these lands may be sold, after six months' notice of such sale, in tracts of not more ...an 160 acres to each purchaser, and at not less than the appraised value. The sales are to be made subject to the right of the purchaser of mineral deposits to mine under the lands, in accordance with conditions drafted by the special committee which investigated the subject, whose report already has been

published. The Blackfeet Indian reservation in Montana is to be opened to settlement if another Senate amendment is adopted. Provision is made for the immediate survey of all the lands embraced within the limits of the reservation. The remainder of the lands are to be appraised in the usual manner and opened to settlement in accordance with the general custom of throwing Indian lands open to the public. An appropriation is made also to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the survey, allotment, classification and appraisement of the lands in the Flathead Indian reservation, Montant

Among other important amendments made by the Senate committee are the fol-

White children may be admitted to any day school and the tuition fee shall in no case exceed the tuition fees allowed or charged by the state or county in which the school is situated.

With a view to commuting the perpetual annuities, due Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, the Indian commissioner is directed to send a special Indian agent to visit all tribes enjoying such relations with

the government.
The Secretary of the Interior is instructed

The Secretary of the Interior is instructed to acquire by purchase or condemnation such land as he may deem necessary in constructing a reservoir for storing water for the purpose of irrigating lands on the Fort Hall Indian reservation, Idaho.

Names of persons of Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian blood on the side of either parent now on the freedman roll are to be the stored to the will of citizens by blood. transferred to the roll of citizens by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation, and these persons will be permitted to partici-pate in tribal rights as full bloods.

An appropriation of \$215,239 is made to be paid to the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, this amount being the difference between thirty-two and a half cents an acre heretofore paid to these Indians and the amount real-ized by the United States for their surplus lands in Oklahoma. The Attorney General of the United States is directed to investigate conveyances, purported to have been executed in Mexico of lands in Oklahoma, and if found to have been procured by fraud to begin proceedings to have them set aside. He is also instructed to prose cute parties to the frauds, if any were

committed.

The bill contains the usual large number of appropriations for the settlement of claims, which every year are inserted in the measure by the House or the Senate, and eliminated when the measure is taken under consideration.

FINED FOR GRAVE OFFENSE.

Woman Convicted of Inducing Young Girls to Commit Thefts.

Charged with inducing young girls to commit crime, Mrs. Santa Anna Lusby, 147 D street southeast, was before Judge De Lacy in the Juvenile Court yesterday afternoon, and at the conclusion of the hearing his honor ordered the woman to pay \$100 fine or serve three months in Efforts are being made to raise the

The arrest of Mrs. Lusby grew out of developments in the trial in the Juvenile Court last Monday of Mary Lusby, daughter of the woman, on charges of larceny. Three cases were filed, and the girl was found guilty of the thefts. Her methods were found by the judge to be those of an expert. It was shown that she operated in department stores, not only picking up articles that were offered for sale on the counters, but also appropriating purses laid down by women customers in the store. When questioned, the young girl made a confession to the judge that she had taken vases from mantels in the White House and tidies from the dining room table of the Executive Mansion.

One of the Executive Mansion.

One of the touching features of the trial was the action of Ella M. Beuhler, fifteen years old, 511 D street southeast. a witness against Mary Lusby. When she was put on the stand to tell of making trips with Mary, upon which the latter took articles in stores, Ella broke down.

"O papa, I can't tell," she sobbed. "I would rather go there myself than to testify against Mary." She was taken from the court room and quieted, but protested bitterly when finally returned to the stand to answer questions. Mary Lusby was ordered to be committed to the board of children's guardians, and will be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. The arrest of the mother was then ordered, and testimony was given by Mary and Ella and other girls yesterday tending to show what they knew of shoplifting as taught them by Mrs. Lusby.

NEARLY FOOLED COURT.

'Nice Talk," However, Resulted in

Doubling Sentence. After a lively chase for several blocks along 7th street and along L street to 6th street yesterday afternoon, Felix Hunter. colored, was arrested by Policeman Vandewalker of the second precinct on a charge of stealing a coat from Louis Kessler, 1204 7th street. The defendant was given a hearing in the Police Court today. "I had made up my mind to give you

three months; but you came up here and denied getting the coat and talked so nicely that you nearly fooled me. So I am going to double it and make it six months' imprisonment," Judge Mullowny an-

The coat was hanging outside of Mr. Kessler's store, when Hunter suddenly grabbed it and ran down the street, with the owner after him. Policeman Vandewalker and a crowd of citizens joined in

which worried him about the series of interviews was that some of the dear old ladies thought they were being sent for to receive a raise, and he was not able to give it to them.

Accuracy and Thoroughness.

He said that he had been greatly impressed since he had been in office with the

Florida Information Bureau,

Over Fifty Thousand of the Race in That City.

INTO FACTIONS

One Receives the Contributions From This Country and Europe.

OTHER ELECTS THE CHIEF RABBI

Rivalries So Violent That Mohammedans Have Been Obliged to Intervene as Peacemakers.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

pire forbid persons of Jewish birth to own Palestine, there are between 50,000 and 60,000 of that race resident in Jerusalem alone, and their number is gradually increasing. The colony has doubled during the last twenty-five years, and now consutute about three-fourths of the population lation prohibiting immigration, and most dependent upon the charity of their American and European brethren. They come chiefly for sentimental and religious reasons, but a considerable number are engaged in business and have been eminently successful. They, more than the other races, are oppressed by taxation and blackmail. The local officials usually require them to pay one-tenth of all they produce as taxes and often seize one-half or two-thirds of their crops, or any property of value that can be attached.

It is very difficult for a Jew to do business in Palestine for this reason. The local

authorities feel at liberty to help them-selves to anything he has. He has no protection in the courts or from any other source, because, technically, he has no right in the country, and hence the police offi-clals can rob and blackmail him without mercy. This is said to be one of the rea-sons why the Jews live in such wretched houses and such squalor all over Palestine. Some rich men have been able to protect themselves by paying blackmail. One Jew in Jerusalem is credited with several millions of dollars, which he has made contracting with the government, making loans and speculation in various ways. He has the confidence of the authorities, and, it is said, that they prefer to trade with him rather than with any other person. For reasons that may possibly occur to the mind of the reader other competitors have no chance with him in obtaining contracts. And in private enterprises also, notwith-standing their oppression and the outrages inflicted upon them, the Jews are gradually pushing the Moslems and Christians out of the way. In Christian street, where they were not allowed to set foot a few years ago, they control three-fourths of the business places. Even now they are prohibited from approaching the far-ther end of the street which leads to the

to evade the government; much business is done by Jews in the names of Turks, and they obtain the privilege by bribing the of-ficials, as it is supposed that they bribe the custom house inspector to admit them to the ports.

Notwithstanding the fact that their very existence is forbidden, the Turkish government requires them to elect one of their number, who for convenience shall represent them in all the official intercourse that must necessarily occur between the gov-Jewish affairs throughout the world exceeds in interest the election of the chief rabbi of Jerusalem, which occurs every generation, for the office is for life.

Two Jewish Factions. The Jews in Palestine are divided into

two great sects. The Sephardim are gener-

ally descendants from the Jews that were expelled from Spain in the fifteenth century, and settled in the European and African countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The Ashkanazim, or Chasadim, come from the different countries of Europe, Russia, Roumania, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and Germany. The former speak Spanish almost exclusively, and the latter the languages of modern Europe. Hebrew is the language of the synagogue. The Ashkanazim sect usually register at the consulate of the countries from which they came, but the Sephardim, having no country, place themselves directly under the protection of the Turkish government, and in their official relations are represented, as I have said, by the chief rabbi, the highest ecclesiastical authority of the Jewish community. He speaks also for the Ashkanazim sect, although they have a chief rabbi of their own, at present the Rev. Samuel Salent, who has held the office for thirty years. He is very old and almost blind, but is one of the most learned of living men, and is universally admired for his

high character and great ability.

The chacham bashi, or chief rabbi, for the last fourteen years, was another learned and venerable man, the Rev. Jacob Saul Elyashar, who died two months ago at the ripe age of eighty-nine. His prede-cessor, the Rev. Mr. Panejer, died in 1892 at the age of ninety-two. The late incum-bent was a man of fine appearance and administered his office with impartiality, dignity and ability, although the continual wrangling among the members of the Jewish community caused him many perplexi-ties. Upon his death the Turkish governor appointed the Rev. Solomon Mani of He-bron as acting chief rabbi until the office could be permanently filled. The election, which was held at the Camnitz Hotel. resulted in the selection of the Rev. Jacob Mayer, a Sephardim of Spanish ancestry,

rabbi of a local congregation, held in high esteem by all classes.

For the first time in history the oalloting was conducted under the direction of the Turkish government, the mayor of Jerusalem, Faidy Effendi, presiding at the polls.

Mohammedans Keep the Peace. For a century or more the controversies between the different sects of Christians have been so bitter that the officials have been compelled to interfere, and a guard of Moslem soldiers stands at the entrance of the cave in which Christ was born, and also at the entrance of the tomb in which He was buried, to prevent jealous Christians from disgracing themselves by fighting upon that holy ground. Now, for the first time, the rivalries between the several Jewish sects have become so violent that the Mohammedans have been compelled to intervene as peacemakers between them also, and if it had not been for the presence of and if it had not been for the presence of the mayor of Jerusalem and a guard of Moslem soldiers, the election of the chief rabbi of Jerusalem would have been the scene of a disgraceful riot.

As the chief rabbi is theoretically a Turkish official, only Turkish subjects are allowed to vote for him. This debars the

lowed to vote for him. This debars the great majority of the Ashkanazim sect, who claim the protection of the European consuls, and the choice is left practically to the Sephardim sect. But every Jew in Jerusalem takes an active interest in the contest and their partizanship is so fierce and zealous that violent encounters continually occur from the beginning of the campaign until the election is over. The chief cause of trouble is the control of the "halluca," a local name given to the large annual of trouble is the control of the "halluca," a local name given to the large annual contribution sent from Jewish communities in the United States and European countries for distribution among the destitute and infirm members of the faith in the Holy City. As 35 per cent of the fund comes from and to the Ashkanazim committees, the members of the Sephardim sect get very little of it, notwithstanding their very urgent demands. Prior to the recent election the leaders, of the latter faction expressed their willingness to allow the Ashkanazim

of that sect as chief rabbi, provided the charity funds were distributed equally or pro rata among both sects. But the Ashkanazim would rather have the "halluca" than the office and the right to vote, and would not listen to the proposal. Therefore the most of them could not share in the election. This, however, did not prevent them from taking an active part in the preliminary campaign and from contributing to the clamor and confusion that attended the halloting. Indeed, the excitement became so great that the mayor was compelled to call on the commissioner of police and the commander of the military garrison to assist him in preserving the peace.

Two Candidates.

There were two candidates from the Sephardim faction—the Rev. Jacob Mayer and the Rev. Samuel Elyashar, son of the late chief rabbi, who performed the duties during the last two years of his father's inumbency, while the latter was too ill to be in his office. The election is indirect and complicated. The Ottoman subjects of Jewbe in his office. The election is indirect and complicated. The Ottoman subjects of Jewish faith over twenty years of age voted first for twenty rabbis and sixty laymen to compose "the general council for Jewish affairs," to serve two years as a sort of legislative body and as advisers to the chief rabbi. This council corresponds to the electoral college of the United States and selects the chief rabbi from among its own number. Before the election, however, as in the United States, the candidates for the general council were nominated and discussed, so that their preferences for chief rabbi were quite as well known as the preferences of the electors for President of the United States. Hence the contest was directly between candidates for the general council who were supporting Jacob Mayer for chief rabbi and those who were supporting Samuel Elyashar.

Immediately after the vote was counted and the result declared the successful candidates met at the Camnitz Hotel and proceeded to ballot for chief rabbi. Each of them wrote the name of his choice upon a slip of paper and placed it in a ballot box surarded by Faidy Effendit the Moslem

slip of paper and placed it in a ballot box guarded by Faidy Effendi, the Moslem mayor of Jerusalem. At the recent election five of the successful candidates for the seventy-five votes cast seventy-one were for Jacob Mayer, two for Samuel Elyashar and the other three scattered. Jacob Mayer was then proclaimed chief rabbi of Jeru-salem for life, and the leaders of the two rival parties promptly congratulated him and assured him of their cordial support. The Rev. Solomon Mani, acting chief rabbi, then officiated at a solemn service and pronounced a blessing upon his successor, upon the Sultan of Turkey and the pasha of Jerusalem. Dr. Mayer then delivered an address, assuring his constituents that he would serve them to the best of his ability, and concluded the service by blessing the congregation and praying for the sultan and the local authorities. When the firmin from the Sultan of Turkey, rati-fying his election, arrives from Constanti-nople, he will be installed in office with elaborate ceremonies, in which the Moham-medan officials will participate.

The Customary Ceremonial.

It has been customary, upon the accession of a new chief rabbi, for the Turkish governor to proceed to his rabbinical residence and formally deliver to him the keys of the city of Jerusalem as the representative of the ancient owners of the land. The chief rabbi meets the party at his threshold, ac-cording to the custom of oriental hospitality, and invites the governor and his reti-nue into the house, where, with the assistance of distinguished rabbis and me of the Jewish committees, he entertains them after the ancient Jewish fashion. At the conclusion of the feast, when the officials depart, the chief rabbi returns the keys to the governor with his thanks, ask-ing the continued protection of the Turkish authorities on the ground that the ancient church has no army to defend the Holy City. At the same time he hands to the governor a purse well filled with gold, contributed by the wealthy Jewish residents as a personal compliment.

PARISIAN PARAGRAPHS.

French Officials Clash-Gossip Over Tunnel Plan.

PARIS, January 30.-It is now more than whispered that there was quite a lively scene the other day when M. Caillaux, the minister of finance, presented himself at a meeting of the senate's budget committee and announced he would not accept in the name of the government any of its proposed modifications of this year's estimates. M. Gagnin, the president, exclaimed that all that remained for M. Caillaux to do was to get M. Failleres to sign a decree for the uppression of the senate, while M. Rouvier by any minister in addressing republicans since the Seize Mai. And in political circles it is quite generally believed that the end is not vet.

In governmental circles the prospect of a tunnel under the English channel is not hailed with joy by all of the experts. It has been quite generally supposed that the chief opposition to a tunnel between England and France would come from the English. The superiority of the English over the French and the British command of the seas has been admitted for so great a length of time that it was supposed the French could not and would not interpose any objections. It has been taken for granted that a large percentage of the people of Great Britain would not be in a hurry to surrender the protection that the seas afforded, the existing situation being advantageous in many respects from a military and strategic point of view. However, an expert writing in the clerical nationalist organ, L'Eclair, declares: "It is remarkable that the fear of a German invasion strongly preoccupies our neighbor. They willingly accept the idea of our defeat, while exposing us to war for themselves. Does not this clearly show the intention and aim of the Anglo-French entente, and the powerful motives which induced Edward VII to seek the close friendship of our republic. When will the imprudent convention which binds us be better known by our people who are ignorant of it, and when will its very serious consequences for our own independence be better studied?"

Gen. Gallifot in a letter to the Semaino Litteraire of Geneva has indulged in a number of epigrams. Among other things he

"In the other world that I shall go to shortly I hope to find a republic headed by a Roosevelt, a general-in-chief like Oyama, an admiral-in-chief like Togo, a finance minister like Poincare and a prefect of police like Lepine. I hope that in this republic of my dreams the exercise of all religious worship will be free, and that ministers of religion will be forbidden to have anything to do with politics. And I hope anything to do with politics. And I hope that men between twenty and sixty who do no work will be sent over the frontier

The right to wear mustaches is still responsible for an active agitation in Paris. The other evening a great meeting of coachmen, footmen and men servants of all kinds, as well as restaurant waiters, was held-at the Salle Wagram for the purpose of defining and delimiting this right. The of denning and delimiting this right. The meeting was the outcome of the employers' decision to enforce clean shaving. A resolution was passed unanimously declaring that servants, many of them descendants of men who took the Bastile, had every right to wear mustaches, beards or whiskers if they liked.

Mme. Leontine Bernhard has applied a magistrate for particulars of how to apply for a divorce from her husband, who. ply for a divorce from her husband, who, she stated, had pawned her son. She said her husband was a confirmed drunkard who maitreated her, but she refrained from making any complaint because of her son, a boy of ten. The previous night on coming home she could not find her boy. Her husband, who was half drunk, informed her that he had left the boy as forfeit to a wine merchant to whom he was in debt. He refused to give the address of the man, and when taken before the magistrate still continued to do so. "The boy belongs to me," he said, "and I will do what I like with him."

The French are somewhat excited over the discoveries made by Dr. Moutier-discoveries which caused M. Jean D'Orsay to recently declare, "There is no longer any essential reason why we should grow old or even die." The discoveries the doctor claims to have made concern a cage and a

& Lothrop Grewooded

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris

Until Further Notice Store Will Open at 8:30 A.M. and Close at 5:30 P.M.

Valentines and Valentine Favors----Main Floor, G St.

OUR JANUARY WHITE SALE

Will End Tomorrow, Thursday, With the Month.

T includes articles of unquestioned merit—the useful, practical sorts that will fit right into your needs daily about the house-a great many of which are offered at less prices than often asked for goods of greatly inferior makes. Everything is bright, fresh, up to date.

Special Exhibition This Week of Advance Spring Styles in Women's Gowns, Waists and Wraps,

Suitable for Wear at Palm Beach and Other Winter Resorts.

Some Very Handsome Imported Models are Included.

Our January Special Sale of Household Linens

Will End Tomorrow, Thursday.

HIS special sale of Household Linens and Bedding is an inducement to housewives to supply the immediate as well as future need of their linen presses at very reasonable prices. We call attention to the following extraordinary offering in

Decorative Linens, of our own direct importation, including Cushion Covers, Doylies,

Center Pieces, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Tea Cloths, etc.

Hand-embroidered French Batiste Cushion Covers, in pure white.

Also in tan grounds with green, yellow and white embroidery. 75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$5.00 each. Important showing of High-class Hemstitched and Embroidered

Irish Linen Doylies, Center Pieces and Sideboard and Bureau Scarfs. Doylies, per dozen, \$3.00 to \$6.00. Center Pieces, each, \$1.00 to \$2.50. Scarfs for Sideboards, each, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Tea Cloths, each, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

A recent arrival of Embroidered Linen Doylies, with scalloped

6-inch round, for tumblers, \$1.00 dozen. 10-inch round, for plates, \$2.00 dozen. Less than former prevailing prices.

Special Sale of Silver Bleached Table Cloths and Napkins.

2x2 yards, \$2.00 each. Value, \$2.70. 2x2½ yards, \$2.50 each. Value, \$3.35. 2x3 yards, \$3.00 each. Value, \$4.00.

22-inch Napkins to Match, \$3.00 per dozen. Value, \$3.50.

The foregoing goods are made of high-grade pure flax, and a few vashings will make them pure white.

The Newest in Pillow Covers. Taped and Embroidered Muslin Pillow Covers, in-Ecru ground, with white hand embroidery and white tape borders.

Ecru ground, with green and white hand embroidery and green tape Ecru ground, with gold and white embroidery and gold tape borders.

\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each.

Special Value in New White Goods.

A new shipment of 32-inch White Rep, made from full mercerized yarns-particularly desirable for women's dresses and boys' and girls' suits on account of its perfect laundering properties.

25c. a yard. Regularly 371/2c.

Blanket Department.

500 11-4 Full Size White Crochet Bed Spreads, in Marseilles patterns, hemmed, ready for use. Very exceptional values. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 each.

New Modelsin French Corsets.

HE Lily of France, the Parame and the Sapphire-are made to our special order to meet the requirements of the American figure, and yet retain their Parisian effect-that indescribable touch and finish that Parisians are noted for. The finest materials only are used in their construction and every pair is made by hand. With the proper model on, any woman can have a graceful figure; and while they fit as though molded to the form, they are so flexible and easy that there is absolutely no interference with breathing or freedom of movement. They are as comfortable as they are stylish and correct, and made in so many shapes and sizes that it is an easy matter to furnish the right model for each individual figure. Our expert fitters will be pleased to give you the benefit of their trained experience in choosing the one you should wear. We are showing several new models, in rich silks and satins, plain and embroidered coutils and batistes, embroidered broche, etc.

The Sapphire, \$9.50 to \$15.00. The Parame, \$5.50 to \$18.00. The Lily of France, \$7.00 to \$25.00.

Men's Clothing Dept.

HOWING correct styles in
Men's Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits edo Suits.

Full Dress Suits.

The Evening Suit-coat, waistcoat and trousers; made of fine undressed worsted, woven and imported especially for this purpose; silk

\$32.50 each.

Tuxedo Suits.

The Dinner Suit-of undressed worsted; coat, waistcoat and trousers; peaked and shawl lapels. As far as fashion is concerned, either style of collar is correct, although many smart dressers show a preference for the peaked lapel.

\$30.00 each. Main floor, Tenth st.

Boys' Clothing Reduced.

TTENTION is called to the following lots of P following lots of Boys'
Winter Clothing at reduced prices. High-class Garments of fashionable materials, thoroughly made and finished. An excellent opportunity to secure boys' suits and overcoats to finish out the season with at a small outlay.

Boys' Gray and Brown Mixed Double-breasted Suits, with belt; bloomer pants; sizes 8 to 16. \$5.00 each. Were \$6.50.

Young Men's Long Pants Suits, single-breasted coats, scini-form fitting; peg-top trousers, cut full large; sizes 16 to 20, or 32 to 36-inch chest measures. \$12.50 each.

Were \$15.00 to \$18.50. Boys' "Chesterfield" Overcoats, of dark gray and fancy mixtures; cut in the latest style; well made and well fitting.

\$3.95. Were \$5.00. \$6.75. Were \$10.00. \$5.00. Were \$7.50.

\$7.50. Were \$12.50. Young Men's Black Frieze and Kersey Over-coats, made on the new French model; full length; sizes 16 to 20, or 32 to 36-inch chest

\$11.50. Were \$16.50 and \$18.50. \$15.00. Were \$20.00.

Special Value in Women's Pure Silk Hose.

WENTY dozen pairs Women's Pure Silk Hose, in black only, with embroidered ankles, in several very effective patterns; all sizes. Special price, \$2.50 a pair.

Were \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Also 100 dozen pairs Women's Black Cotton Hose, with double heels and toes and ribbed tops: 121/2c. a pair. Value, 18c.

Also 100 dozen pairs Women's Black Liste Thread Hose, with lace ankles; several pretty 35c.; 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Special attention is called to our famous "Iron Clad" Hose for boys, in fine corduroy and broad-ribbed effects; the best stocking on the market to-day for boys at the price; sizes 6½ to 10½, inclusive.

Main floor, F st.

Special Values in

Women's Knit Underwear. PECIAL attention is called to a new lot of Women's Imported Silk and Wool Vests. with high neck and long and .

\$1.60, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each. Knee and Ankle-length Tights to

100 dozen Women's Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, with low necks, no sleeves and fancy cro-25c. each. Value, 35c.

40 dozen Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed All-silk Vests, with low necks and no sleeves. Special price, \$1.25 each.

Woodward & Lothrop.